L. Harrington
THE POWERS COLLECTION

The Wilmington Post

VOLUME XVII. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY. FEBRUARY 15, 1884. Single Copies 5 Cents NUMBER 7.

WILMINGTON POST

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $2 00 per year; six months $1 00.

All communications on business must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST. Wilmington, N. C.

Gen. Grant's Views on Presidential Timber----He Favors Gen. Logan.

A gentleman who had a conversation with Gen. Grant, quite recently, says that "the ex-President considers Gen. John A. Logan as the most available candidate of all those named, and one whom he would not only support himself, but a candidate whom he would ask all his friends to support. He remarked that he had known Logan from the beginning of the war, and he could testify that he possessed the ability, courage, obedience and endurance of the citizen soldier of our great country to as eminent a degree as the most distinguished on its brilliant roll. In public affairs, he said, Logan has the courage of his convictions; he asserts the integrity of his character even in his own political matters, and that could not always be said of men in political life; and in private life, he added, there is not a man, to my knowledge, who stands out so notably the type of honesty of purpose, simplicity of life and virtue.

"The general further observed that there were others also who would fill the office with great ability, men like Edmunds, of Vermont; but his idea seemed to be that Logan was more a man of the people. It was evident that there were those whom the ex President thought it would be suicidal to nominate, and who in fact would not receive his support. He did not wish to be specific, but could only say that it might be wiser for the nominations to regard the harmony of the party."

Sherman on Protection.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8.—Senator Sherman has written a letter to the iron trade. It is a review upon the movement originating here and culminating in the organization in New York of an association of capitalists to secure reciprocity with Canada in the matter of a reduction of the duty on coal and iron ore. He writes: "The subject of a treaty of reciprocity with Canada in respect to coal and iron ore has not been brought to my attention, but my first view is entirely against such a treaty. We have plenty of coal and iron ore in this country now protected with a comparatively low rate of duty, and I see no reason to disturb it. Indeed, the whole protective system is now in more danger from its friends than its enemies. The manufacturing interests are beginning to regard coal, iron ore, pig iron, wool and other articles of domestic production as raw articles, not to be protected by duty.

"If this new doctrine should get a foothold it would destroy the whole protective policy of the government. The rule of protection must end to all labor alike—to the labor of the farmer in producing wool and to the labor of the miner in digging coal—and, if it is denied to the farmer and miner, it cannot justly be maintained in favor of the manufacturer. It is labor that is to be protected, and not capital. It is, indeed, more important to develop the natural resources of the country in the production, mining and manufacture of such articles as wool, coal and iron than to protect the higher forms of production where cheap labor is indispensable."

Some of our Democratic contemporaries painfully oblivious of the demoralization caused in their own party by Mr. Morrison's tariff bill are making a miserable effort to be merry by insisting that it has proved a disturbing element in the Republican ranks. The Republican party, however, has never shown any symptoms of going to pieces on any Democratic measure, and therefore there is not much reason to fear that even if they ran afoul of such a flabby affair as Mr. Morrison's bill any injury would ensue. The Republicans will have more serious business on hand this year than getting into trouble over a Democratic bill.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Cetewayo is really dead this time. He could stand up against the British army, but London society was too much for him. His ailment is said to have been enlargement of the heart, and this is indeed a dangerous malady, not only in Africa, but all over the world. Fortunately, it is quite rare. It is suspected, however, that what killed Cetewayo was not so much an enlargement of the heart as the refusal of his stomach to expand sufficiently to meet the demands laid upon it.

THE WHITE DEER.

AN INDIAN LEGEND OF THE DELAWARE VALLEY.

NARROWSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 31.—The superstition as to the fatal consequences of killing a white deer, the belief in which seems to be deeply rooted in the minds not only of the uneducated backwoodsmen, but of many persons of high intelligence throughout the Delaware River counties of New York and Pennsylvania—illustration of which was given in the story of the Rohrbocher case, printed in the *Tribune* of yesterday—is of Indian origin, and was received from the tribes then populating the valley by the early white settlers, whose descendants have inherited it, and fostered it even to this late day. The Indians believed that a white deer rare even in those primitive days, was sacred, and bore a charmed life. Among the legends that have been handed down from ancient Indian times is one that especially impressed the pioneer dwellers along the Delaware, and which is still solemnly told to curious inquirers by credulous guides, and is regarded as an especial favorite in the voluminous repertory of the valley's folklore.

As the legend goes, a young Indian loved the daughter of his chief, whose tribe was powerful, and whose p owess was the one great theme of aboriginal song and story. The young Indian was one of the bravest of all braves and the hero of many battles. He was beloved beyond the chief of the tribe, and his popularity had aroused a feeling of bitter enmity toward him in the breast of the Indian ruler. But the daughter loved the young warrior, and so deeply were the affections of the people fixed upon their idol that the chief dared not do that which he fain would have done—order the removal or his daughter's lover, and his rival in the affections of the tribe, by the tomahawk. The young Indian had sued for the chief's sanction of his union with the princess, again and again, but in vain. But his popularity grew greater in the tribe and each day added some deed of courage to the record of his achievements, until the chief's hatred of him was merged into alarm; for he feared the day was rapidly approaching when his own great name would be held as naught, as compared with that of the youth. That the career of this youth must be checked the chief saw plainly, and one day the crafty ruler bethought him of a plan whereby that end might not only be secured, but the destruction of his rival be encompassed as well. He sent for the young warrior, and caused the lover's heart to leap with joy by telling him that paternal pride had relented, and that the great chief would consent to the union of his daughter to his humble subject. But he instantly added the condition that the union could not be consummated until the lover should lay at the door of his chief's wigwam the body of a white deer. Until this was done, the subject of the marriage must never again be mentioned, under pain of death or banishment. In this condition the Indian lover read his doom, for, said he, was it not easier to pierce the hunter's moon with an arrow than to bury a fatal shaft in the sacred white deer's heart? And so he hovered no more about the wigwam of his dusky mistress, but wooed with more than wonted ardor the peril of the war path and the chase, adding new lustre to his name, and to his tribe greater glory.

But the chief's hatred and jealousy grew apace. Feeling that the young brave's love for the Indian princess would spur him to any deed of daring or sacrifice, the chief summoned him once again to his wigwam. The great socerer of the tribe was present. Nature had no mysteries that were not to him an open book. No talsman could prevail against the magic of his art. Yet his mortal heart had gone forth to the daughter of his chief, who the young brave loved. She had repulsed his suit, and her father had rebuked the socerer for his presumption. And the magician had sworn revenge.

At the second conference the chief repeated the condition upon which he would give his daughter to the young warrior, and beckoned the sorcerer to his side. The socerer placed in the lover's hand an arrow, made from the long, straight stock of the swamp flag, and tipped with a barb of silver. This, he said, speeding from the bow of one courageous to single out a white deer for his aim, would prevail against the charm that made all other shafts fall harmless, and find the sacred hart as vulnerable as any in the herd. The lover placed the arrow in his quiver. If it were greater than the charm that guarded the life of the white deer, he said, he would lay the prize at the feet of his chief and claim his royal bride.

High on the hills overlooking the valley of the Laxawaxen is a lake as clear as crystal. In the Indian days, as now, it was a favorite resort for deer. The Indian lover launched his birch canoe on the lake, and anxiously awaited the coming of the deer at nightfall, hoping that among them might be one of the charmed member of the herd. His hopes were realized. Just as the last rays of the sun were glinting the surface of the lake, a herd of deer stole from the woods and stood knee deep in the cool water. Among them was a pure white doe. Quick as a lightning flash the silver tipped arrow leaped from the warrior's bow. It gleamed for an instant in the air, and then sank into the white deer's heart. With a cry that resounded far among the hills the white deer fell dead, and its companions fled in terror to the woods.

While the death cry was still echoing about the lake, the young brave's arms fell powerless by his side. His tongue refused to give voice to the cry that came to his lips. Every member was powerless. He could not move a muscle. For days he drifted about the lake, parched with thirst and famishing with hunger. No succor came, and not until two moons had come and gone was his dead and wasted body found, upright in his canoe, floating upon the surface of the lake. The firing of the fatal arrow was followed not alone by the young warrior's fearful doom. At sunset of the day the arrow sought the heart of the sacred deer, the great chief was found dead in his wigwam with an arrow barbed with silver, in heart. The Indian maiden, bereft of lover and parent, sought the lake where her lover had met his fate, and found a grave beneath the waters. The sorcerer had avenged himself. The tribe, once great and powerful, was never afterward able to cope with its enemies, was gradually swept out of existence. The lake was given the name of White Deer Lake by the settlers who first listened to its Indian tradition, and it is known by that name still.

Upon this legend is based the superstition that remains intact in the valley to-day, and to the "flying in the face" of which many individual misfortunes and casualities are charged.

No Explanations.

A traveller for a Detroit wholesale grocery house was the other day making a trip between two northern country towns with a sleigh, when one of the horses was taken sick, and he drew up at a farm house and inquired if he could put the animal out and rest him until he recovered.

"You can," replied the woman, "but I want to warn you in advance that I have run away from my husband on two different occasions—once with a drover and once with a map seller."

"Well, what of it?"

"You'll find out as soon as the old man comes up from the slashing! He'll think you are after me, and there'll be a row."

"Oh, I guess I can explain matters to him."

"Don't you wait to explain nothing," she continued; "he'll go for you without a word, and if you can't wallop him he'll give you the worst licking a stranger ever got!"

The horse was too ill to go on, and the agent had no recourse but to stay and face the music. He was at the barn, rubbing the animal down, when the old man suddenly showed himself at the door. Waiting just long enough to draw a full breath he made a break for the traveller. The latter dropped his wisps of hay and felt of the farmer's right eye in a way that laid him flat. He got up and came again, but was received with a stinger on the jaw, and as he went down the traveller got him by the throat and held him fast. By and by, when he dared let up a little, he explained:

"I was forced to stop here and take care of a sick horse."

"Well, that's all right," replied the farmer. "Let me up and I'll help rub him."

He was assisted to his feet and went to work with considerable heart. By and by he went to the house and had his eye bound up, and when supper was ready he insisted that the traveller should eat with him. Not a cent would he take when the latter was ready to go, but extending his hand he said:

"Stranger, I've licked seven different men who stopped here with the past six months, and it kinder does me good to get knocked under the benches. Next time you come this way stop and give me an hour's lesson. Good-bye to you."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Georgia Vigilantes Whip a Woman.

A handsome brunette named Mary Williams, recently arrived in Warrenton, Ga., and was introduced to some of the best people. After a few days suspicions were aroused that Miss Williams was sailing under false colors. Close watch upon her convinced doubters that she was a bad woman. An indignation meeting was held by the old men of the town and a vigilant committee appointed. The committee visited the house of the victim at midnight, and, pulling her out of bed, publicly flogged her on the streets with buggy traces. While the whipping was in progress the woman cried bitterly for assistance and pleaded to be allowed to depart. When she was turned loose she lost no time in leaving the city.

Border Troubles on the Rio Grande.

A raid is anticipated from Mexico to Eagle Pass, Texas, for the capture of two men charged with murder in Mexico, whom the American authorities refuse to surrender under the decision of Secretary Frelinghuysen in the Trimble case. The United States marshal is prepared to give the invaders a warm reception should they come.

City Items.

Gen. Manning, Capt. Pennypacker and others went on a very successful deer driving last week.

Mr. N. G. Collins, the engineer was so badly injured in the accident on the C. C. road, a few days ago, is said to be improving. He is at the City Hospital, attended by his sister.

Louisa Sherwood, colored, was severely bitten by a dog, on Monday last, while passing on Sixth, between Ann and Nun streets. The dog was afterwards killed by a policeman.

Yesterday was St. Valentine's Day.

Mr. Alexander Sprunt, British Vice-Consul at this port, has been in bad health for some time past.

The work of laying the pavement and sidewalk on North Water street will commence on the 20th.

The condition of Mr. E. B. Wiggins, who was so severely injured near Lexington, S. C., a week or two ago, is still improving, and he is now in a fair way to recover.

Rev. Dr. Milburn, the eloquent blind preacher, spent Friday, the 1st inst., in this city. On Saturday evening and the Monday evening ensuing he lectured at Burgaw, Pender County.

A party of eighteen young gentleman are expected to start to-night for New Orleans, to be in attendance upon the grand carnival and festival of Mardi Gras, which opens their on Tuesday next.

A wild cat, measuring four feet and nine inches in length, was killed at Rose Hill, about eight miles from this city, a few days ago. He whipped his weight six times in dogs before he was dispatched.

We learn that the members of St. Luke's A. M. E. Church are engaged in the laudable effort to raise a sufficient fund to build a tower to their church and stuccoe the building, which will be great improvement to the already neat and comely structure.

We hear that a testimonial is being talked of among his many Wilmington friends to be presented to Capt. Eric Gabrielson, the brave commander of the Dexter, under whom the gallant Rhodes is an officer. It would be a fitting tribute to a deserving officer.

The steamer North State has been sold to parties in Georgia to ply on the Altamaha, river and its tributaries, and will leave for her destination the last of this week or the first of next. She will be commanded by Capt. R. P. Paddison, who owns an interest in her.

There were 48 police arrests during the month of January, of which 9 were white and 39 colored. During the month 26 persons applied for lodgings. The sum of $41.45 was collected in fines and $24.75 in pound fees, and 15 places of business were found open at night.

The District Grand Lodge, I. O. B. B., commenced its annual session at Norfolk on Tuesday, the 5th inst. S. H. Fishblate, J. I. Macks and Nathan Mayer represented the order from this city. The Grand Lodge met in Wilmington last year, it will be remembered.

There will be a meeting of the Union Veterans' Association at their rooms, opposite the City Hall, on Monday night, Feb. 18th, 1884. Honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors are invited. GEO. L. MABSON, Pres.
LEWIS NIXON, Secretary.

Cass Hooper, colored, had a preliminary hearing before Justice Hill on Monday last, charged with receiving stolen goods, the property of Messrs. W. J. & B. F. Penny, whose store was robbed a week or two ago. He was committed to jail, in default of security in the sum of $100, for his appearance at court.

The store of Mr. W. H. Hardy, on the northeast corner of Fifth and Church streets, was entered Thursday night, the 31st ult., and robbed of a box containing about three dollars in small change. The door was open and Mr. Hardy was sitting in a back room, with a glass door between himself and the store, but failed to see the thief when he entered.

Walter Williams had a preliminary examination before Mayor Hall on Monday, charged with stealing a number of articles of provision from one William Hinton, on a flat at one of the wharves. In default of security in the sum of $50 for his appearance at the present term of the Criminal Court, he was commited to jail.

At a meeting of St. George and St. Andrews Society, on Monday evening last, to chose officers for the ensuing term Mr. Berry Gleaves was elected President, Mr. R. M. Sweet, Vice President, Mr. A. D. Brown, Treasurer, Rev. C. M. Payne, Chaplain, Dr. Thos. F. Wood, Physician, and H. G. Smallbones, Secretary.

George Carly, colored, who, some six or eight months ago, stabbed another young colored man in the back of the head, at Wrightsville Sound, and who has since been at large, was captured in this city on Tuesday last by Special Deputy C. H. Strode, on a bench warrant, and lodged in the county jail.

On Monday night last the Wilmington Fox Club had their regular monthly full moon hunt, and an exciting chase was had, which was participated in by a number of gentlemen and several ladies, at the close of which the club accepted an invitation to proceed to the residence of Mr. E. Peschau, German Imperial Consul at this port, where they were treated to a splendid supper.

A colored woman named Mary Davis *alias* May Galloid, was arrested in this city, on Thursday morning last, charged with beating and causing the death of Tercilla Towers, of Columbus county, who had been living with her. Deceased was about ten or twelve years of age. Mary Davis is held under a commitment from the coroner of Columbus county for trial before the criminal court this week.

On Thursday, the 31st ult., Mr. James P. Linton, of Pennsylvania, Supreme Chancellor of the World of the Knights of Pythias, spent a few days with the two lodges of this city—Stonewall No. 1 and Germania No. 4. He was entertained as the guest of the Knights by Mr. Thos. D. Meares. He is visiting the different Grand Lodges for the purpose of exemplifying the secret work of the order. He was the recipient of many attentions from the Knights during his stay here.

The Knights of Giblem, a colored benevolent association, had their annual meeting last week and declared a dividend of 6 per cent., which makes the third dividend the association has declared. They also elected officers for the ensuing term, as follows: John Sheridan, President, J. H. Carraway, Vice President; Elijah Lane, Treasurer; J. C. Hill, Secretary; and the following Board of Directors: John Sheridan, J. H. Carraway, J. C. Hill, N. G. Sampson, Joshua R. Russ, J. D. Dry, Y. M. Simmons, Elijah Lane, L. Hollingsworth.

Arrested for Larceny---A Dash for Liberty.

John Fisher, a young colored man, was arrested on Saturday last for the larceny of a small sum of money from a colored man named Judge. He had a hearing before Mayor Hall, who bound him over to the criminal court in the sum of $50. He was committed to the sheriff, and the officer had barely cleared the door when he suddenly made a dash for liberty. Two or three deputies started in pursuit and finally succeeded in overhauling the fugitive in the neighborhood of the Carolina Central depot, when he was taken to jail.

Criminal Court met in this city Monday last. The only important cases thus far disposed of are the following:

State vs. Boysor Davis, larceny; guilty.

State vs. Gaston Davis, larceny; guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years.

State vs. James DeBole, larceny; guilty.

State vs. Frank Miller, assault and battery with a deadly weapon; submitted.

State vs. Edward Howell, false pretense; not guilty.

Several assault and battery cases have been disposed of.

Railroad Accident.

On Tuesday afternoon last an accident occurred on the Carolina Central railroad, between Bladenboro and Abbottsburg, by which the engine and four cars of an extra freight train going west were thrown from the track and the fireman, a Mr. Taylor, was so badly scalded that he subsequently died. The engineer, Mr. C. W. Collins, of Timmonsville, S. C., and a colored wood-passer, were also severely injured. The engineer was brought to this city and taken to the city hospital, and the body of the fireman was carried to Cronly for interment. The section hands were mending the track and had removed some rails, which they failed to replace in time, thus causing the accident.

On Thursday night, the 31st instant, thieves broke into the store of Mr. H. W. Howell, on Front, between Church and Castle streets and robbed it of a number of articles usually kept in a grocery store, such as flour, lard, sugar butter, rice, meat, sausages, jellies, cigars, &c. Friday morning a portion of the goods were found concealed in an old house near the river, and between Wright and Dawson streets, formerly used in connection with the fibre factory. The police were notified and put on the watch in the neighborhood, where they remained all that night, but failed to capture the thief, as he did not put in an appearance. Friday morning the goods were removed to the city hall, when Mr. Howell appeared and identified them.

LOCAL SHORTS.

The receipts of rosin on Monday footed up 5,378 barrels.

Mr. I. Heischberg has opened a cigar factory on the third floor of the Murchison building, on Front street.

The British schooner Panope was cleared for Aquadilla, P. R., on Monday, with lumber and shingles, valued at $1,725.

Mr. J. C. Stevenson, who has been suffering greatly with sore eyes, went to Charlotte last week to consult an oculist.

The mail service on route No. 13,116, from Rocky Point to Point Caswell *via* Long Creek, has been increased to six times a week.

Mr. Thos. E. Skipper has been elected representative to the High Tent I. O. of Rechabites, which meets at Utica, N. Y., in May.

A very enjoyable family sociable was given at Germania Hall last night, under the auspices of the Hibernian Benevolent Association.

Two Palmetto trees have been placed in front of the Opera House, one on either side of the entrance. They came from Bald Head.

We hear that three or four runaways occurred on the Wilmington turnpike on Sunday last, and that one young man was quite severely injured.

The sling shot and air gun nuisance still continues, and numerous complaints are heard of damage inflicted by them. Can't they be abated?

The Cornet Concert Club is being revived and the lovers of good music are happy. Blow your horns, beat your kettle drum and drive dull care away.

The dock near the foot of the Front Street Market has been cleared out and put in condition for a shad dock, where fishermen can land and dispose of their stock.

Rev. Dr. Prichard preached a stirring sermon to the young men on Sunday night last, at the First Baptist Church, taking for his theme the subject of Temperance.

The special term of the Superior Court for this county closed its labors on Friday, the 1st inst. No cases of special importance were tried. Judge John A. Gilmer presided.

Charles Kunold, the German seaman who was so badly injured on the revenue cutter Colfax some weeks ago, by a swinging block, has so nearly recovered that he has been able to get out.

The Norwegian Barque Talenaoch, which cleared for London on Friday the 1st inst., took out 4,605 barrels of rosin, valued at $8,500. Messrs. A. Sprunt & Son were the shippers.

A number of citizens attended last Friday afternoon's exercises of Union graded school. The exercises are always of an interesting character, and many are availing themselves of the pleasure of attending them.

Rev. G. W. Painter, missionary for over ten years at Hanchow, China, is here on a visit and preached at the Second Presbyterian church on Wednesday evening. He has been the guest while here of Rev. C. M. Payne.

An attempt was made to burn the Union school house, on Sixth, between Nun and Church streets, on Monday morning last, by the use of kerosene. The fire was discovered in time to be extinguish it before much damage was done.

The Danish Barque Elene and the German Barque Orion cleared from this port on Thursday last, the former for London and the latter for Stettin, Germany, with naval stores valued at $9,650. Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son and E. Peschau & Westermann were the shippers.

Helen Watkins and Frank Nixon, a colored girl and boy, were arrested on Wednesday afternoon last for stealing a pair of shoes from the store of Mr. A. Shrier. They had a hearing before Mayor Hall on Sunday, who committed them for trial at this term of the Criminal Court.

The handsome gold medal to be presented by the Germans of this city to Lieut. J. U. Rhodes, of the U. S. S. Dexter who played such a gallant part in saving the lives of the passengers of the ill-fated City of Columbus, has been on exhibition at Dingelhoef's during the past week.

The Danish Barque Louisa, the German Barque Unkel Braeig and the German Brig Dr. Witte, cleared from this port for foreign destinations on Monday last, with cargoes valued at $48,634. The shippers were Messrs. A. Sprunt & Son, E. Peschau & Westermann and Patterson, Downing & Co.

Two young white men, named Frank Miller and G. W. Penny, who had previously had some misunderstanding, met in the blacksmith shop of Mr. Beech's, near the foot of Mulberry street, on Monday morning last, when Miller seized a hammer and struck Penny once or twice over the head with it, inflicting severe wounds. Miller was afterwards arrested and placed under a five hundred dollar bond for his appearance at the present term of the Criminal Court. Penny's wounds are not thought to be dangerous.

Mr. Alex. Johnson, Sr., met with a serious accident on Wednesday morning last. He was counting a number of casks of spirits of turpentine at his yard on the west side of the river, filled up three or four tiers high, when he went near the edge and a barrel tipped with him, throwing him to the ground, where, as he lay prostrate on his back two other barrels fell upon him. Unable to move he called for help, but though two men were working within about fifteen feet of him, they did not hear him. Finally, Mr. E. S. Maffitt happened to pass that way and discovered Mr. Johnson's perilous predicament, when he was instantly relieved. He was then taken across the river, placed in a carriage and conveyed to his residence, when surgical aid was summoned. Mr. Johnson was badly bruised and suffered intense pain from his injuries, but it was thought that no bones were broken, though he may be hurt internally. His right shoulder was also dislocated. The only wonder is that Mr. Johnson was not instantly killed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A WEEK'S READING FREE!
FOR SIX GOOD FAMILIES.
Send your name and the name and address of five of your neighbors or friends on a postal card and get free for yourself and each of them a specimen copy of
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY,
The "Atlanta Constitution."
OUR THREE HUMOROUS WRITERS
"UNCLE REMUS'S" world-famous Sketches of the old Plantation Darkey.
"BILL ARP'S" Humorous Letters for the Home and Hearth Stone.
"BETSY HAMILTON'S" adventures told in the "Cracker" dialect.
War Stories, Sketches of Travel, News, Poems, Fun, Adventures, "The Farm," The Household, Correspondence, &c.
A World of Instruction and Entertainment.
Price Reduced. The Brightest and Best Weekly. Every member of the Family.
SEND A POSTAL FOR A SPECIMEN COPY, FREE.
Address "The Constitution," Atlanta, Ga.

Bargains in Shoes,
WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes
AND OFFER SPECIAL BARGAINS ON MANY KINDS,
WOMENS MOROCCO SHOES AT $1.25 and $1,50, Worth $1,75 and $.200.
Call early nad get your Winter Shoes rom
GEO. R. FRENCH & SONS.
108 North Front Street.
jy 13—tf.

COTTON PRESSES,
COTTON GINS
BEST GOODS OF THE KIND NADE.
QUALITY AND PRICES GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.
WM. E. SPRINGER & CO,
Successors to Jno. Dawson.
June 8-tf

WARREN C. COLEMAN.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions,
CONFECTIONERIES,
NOTIONS, HAY, LUMBER, &c.,
CONCORD, N. C.
aug 3-tf

BROWN & PEARSON.
FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING AND
Shaving Saloon, No. 23 North Front Street.
Best Workmen employed, Prices as usual.
Give us a call mr8-1y

Have You Seen Them?
IF NOT, TAKE A LOOK AT OUR NEW and complete stock of Phaetons, Buggies, Carriages, Round and Surry Wagons, Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Satchels, Shawl Straps, &c.
sept 7-tf McDOUGAL & BOWDEN.

IF YOU WANT FIRST-CLASS BOOK and Job Work done at low prices, send your orders to the
FRANKLIN GAZETTE OFFICE,
oct 26

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 15. 1884

SENATOR SHERMAN'S RESOLUTION.

It seems that the bourbons in the senate for one time have concluded that the country was tired of their factous opposition to legitimate investigations of the evils of the southern question and allowed the resolution to investigate these outrages upon common right to pass without opposition. But as usual they are trying to make a virtue of a necessity and claim that which from any reasonable set of men would be considered as a matter of course as a smart piece of political jugglery. To keep what they term the bloody shirt from being waved they allowed the resolution to pass, and they think they have been smart. Patriots having the welfare of the country and its citizens at heart would have put the refusal to oppose such a resolution on the high ground that if there were any occasion for such investigation, it ought to be made; that the good of the country demanded it. But the Bourbons put their failure to oppose on no such grounds, but in order to keep the country from being aroused by the public recital of these outrages, which would surely have been made had debate ensued upon the motion to pass the resolution, they quietly allowed it to pass. They have seemingly learned wisdom by experience.

BOURBON DIVERSIONS---- SHOOTING "NIGGERS."

There was a frolic at Jake Willoughby's, near the depot, last Saturday night, and another "nigger" got shot, but we are sorry to say was not seriously hurt.—*Wadesboro Intelligencer.*

The above is a sample of some of the squibs that enliven the state Democratic press. It was copied, apparently with endorsement and commendation, by the *State Chronicle*, a new claimant in the newspaper line for public favor—a newspaper that lays the most of its claims to public appreciation to the efforts it is making to awaken enterprise and encourage immigration into the state: Of course the reason why these newspapers make such a joke of "shooting niggers," the reason they esteem so lightly the life of a "nigger," as they call him, and are sorry he was not seriously hurt, is because the negro claims the right to differ with them politically and dares to vote against their party. Who ever heard of their being glad that a negro was shot who could so far forget the party that achieved his freedom as to vote against it. Of course they mean to give the white people that they are trying to induce to cast their lives and happiness with them, notice that if their politics are not of the right stripe that they will be sorry if they are not seriously hurt whenever a row occurs. That is what they mean; no other meaning can be taken ont of it. They even have the barefaced effrontery to raise a howl of indignation should congress which, more than any other body in this country, is charged with the care of the lives and liberties of citizens, pass a resolution of inquiry into the condition of the negro. They will say no doubt, however, that so far as the whites are concerned that that is just what they mean; that they do not want whites here unless they have nothing to do with politics in opposition to them. They forget to say, however, what super-eminent advantages they offer to men in return for their being willing to surrender the most prized rights of man, the privileges for which their forefathers fought, and which privileges they, the Bourbons, prize so lightly. Nice country, ain't it, to move to? Such superlative cheek is the growth peculiarly of Bourbonism. Do they believe that the people of this country are willing to turn the administration over to a Democratic president, to be bossed by men who are born in the wool and twisted in the web with such ideas and prejudices? "Not by a jugfull."

When the southern Bourbon see the brains and muscle of the world pass his sunny rivers and verdant shores with the same alacrity as if they were so much poison, he ought to know the reason. He ought to wipe out his prejudices. If he does not, some one of his descendants, after the manner of Macauley's New Zealand traveller, may yet down the aisle of time, while standing solitary in the midst of what was the once prosperous south, say, "This desertion and desolation is sacred to the southern Bourbonism. It learned nothing, neither did it forget anything. It ruined one of the fairest countries on the face of the earth and died of starvation, because the desolation it caused left nothing to feed upon." What a picture, and yet there is much of truth in it.

Facts Against Theory.

Against the beautiful free trade theory you can put the homely protection fact that all the southern manufacturing industries have grown up under a protive tariff; or, as the Staunton *Valley Virginian* puts it: "It is safe to say without protective laws not one of the the factories established in the south since the war would be in existence."—*Memphis Avalanche* (*Dem.*)

FREE TRADE FALLACIES.

DEMOCRATS BEWILDERED BY A PROBLEM THEY CANNOT SOLVE.

By Robert P. Porter, of the Press Staff.

All along the line the gifted statesmen of the Democratic party are getting down to work on the tariff question; Hurd and Mills screaming themselves hoarse for free everything, Watterson denouncing the "imbeciles" of his party who are not free traders, Hewitt declaring the tariff edifice will stand with the foundation knocked from under it, Morrison struggling over a horizontal reduction, McDonald nibbling at the subject for the alleged benefit of Indiana editors, Carlisle assuring the "Parsee Merchant" that "revenue only" is still the cherished Kentucky idea, Randall cautious and watchful, Payne favoring the tariff as is, Converse knocking loudly for an increase of duties and Belmont formulating a sceme upon which the party can unite. Such are the rumors that reach us every morning as we glance over the Washington news. While Democratic statesmen are trying to convert each other and "fix up" a Democratic "policy," the people throughout the country are calling for the real question—a protective tariff or no tariff.

Turning from the Democratic leaders to their platforms the same confusing differences confront us. To unite these platforms one would think would cool the budding ardor of Mr. Belmont himself. Kentucky favors free trade pure and simple. Sugar, rice, iron ore, cotton goods, wool, lemons, oranges, sumac and even peanuts temper the fiery free trade eloquence from the other southern states, and in some cases these articles have a mollifying effect upon the platforms. True a tax on quinine or on cotton ties, though both are manufactured articles, is regarded south as either "blood money" or "a blow at the only great southern industry," yet 50 per cent on sugar and 100 per cent on rice, both raw materials, are looked upon as about the fair thing.

Why expect consistency? At the best, southerners are but varioloid protectionists.

WHERE FREE TRADE ARDOR COOLS.

In spite of the talk to the contrary free trade ardor cools as it reaches the northwest. During a month's stay in Washington I have talked with many western senators and representatives, and they tell me the western farmers are also getting down to work on the tariff question, and are likely to arrive at a practical conclusion. Aside from the tariff on wool the farmer gets little direct benefit from the tariff, and for that reason he is likely to examine the effect of the system, as a whole, upon the agricultural interests of the country more closely than the manufacturer. Fortunately the American farmer is an intelligent man. He does not skim, but reads thoughtfully. Some of the most far-reaching questions asked me since my return from a year's tour through industrial Europe were those of Ohio farmers. Philosophic fustian will not go down with them. Economic dudes who talk of history as the "tiresome repetition of one story," who have no time to bother with facts, are unable to convince them. Learned doctors, with a long array of letters after their names, who read papers at a congress or convention do not appal them. Mere pamphleteers cannot terrorize them. The unsettled question of political economy, to my mind, at least, still more numerous and important than its established maxims, the farmer is willing to leave to others. The facts and the question of his own prosperity he will take up for himself, with a hope of solution.

The western farmer will listen to a man like Mr. J. R. Dodge, who has spent the last part of his life in the study of the statistics of agriculture. He is one of the most painstaking staticians in the world, and his December report contains facts that every farmer in this country should read before voting to demolish even one brick in the tariff edifice that has increased the value of his land, the value of its annual per capita product and the wages of the tiller of the soil.

INDUSTRIAL VALUES

Let us turn to this report for a moment and learn something of the effect of a non-agricultural population on an agricultural population, in other words the value of diversified industries. For this purpose, Mr. Dodge has divided the states and territories of the Union into four classes, the first having less than 30 per cent engaged in agricultural pursuits; the second 30 per cent and less than 50 per cent; the third 50 per cent and less than 70 per cent, and the fourth those having 70 per cent, and over—the ideal free trade states and territories. The value of land per acre in the first group is $38 65; in the second, $30 55; in the third, $13 53 and in the fourth. $5 18. Here we find that as the proportion of agricultural to other workers diminishes, the value of land increases, but in a much higher rate.

An important fact surely for the farmer.

This is not all.

The cultivator of the soil obtains an annual product of higher value, the value of agricultural products per capita in the first group being $457, in the second $394, in the third $261, and in the fourth $160.

With nearly twice as many agricultural produces in the fourth group as are found in the first, we find the total value of the product $160,000,000 more in the first. In other words, the labor of 1,000,000 men, in round figures, in states where industries are diversified produces in value of agricultural products $160,000,000 more than the labor of over 2,000,000 men in states given over entirely to agricultural pursuits.

Another important fact for the farmer.

Does the farm laborer share this advantage? Mr. Doge comes armed to the teeth on this point, with what he regards as trustworthy returns of the wages of farm labor to the department of agriculture. In 1883 the wages of agricutural labor averaged nearly $25 a month in the first and second groups; $19 50 in the third and $13 20 in the fourth and $13 20 in the fourth.

An important fact is this, for the farm laborer especially, when he remembers, in conjunction with it that the distinguished free trade Senator Morgan from Alabama, last spring, said in the United States Senate that he did not want iron industries established in Alabama, because they would put up the price of farm labor. What does the intelligent farm laborer think of that?

Thus we find the western farmer carefully studying the influence of manufacturing, of mining, of productive industries on local prices, whether of farms or farm product, or farm labor, under the guidance of Mr. Dodge, who plainly tells him that the value of farm lands depends more upon diversification of industry than upon the fertility of the soil, and that the farmer's income is highest where farmers are fewest. Instead of the prosperity of manufactures sapping from the agricultural industry, it encourages it. During twenty years of manufacturing growth and under a high tariff the number of farms have doubled from 2,000,0000 in 1860 to 4,000,000 in 1880; their value has increased in that period from $6,000,000,000 to over $10,000,000,000.—The production of cereals has increased from 1,280,000,000 bushels in 1860 to 2,700,000,000 bushels in 1880—surely a healty growth.

The farmer will soon see that his interests are not antagonistic to those of the manufacturer, but that the most prosperous country is the country in which manufactures run along the line of agriculture, increasing alike the value of the land, of the product and the wages. Having met the farmer, the next assailant is the man who wants free raw material. It would take an entire letter to trace this cry through the labyrinth of absurdity, and explain what is and what is not raw material. This is Mr. Hewitt's famous hobby, though lead ore, iron ore and wool make Western men, like Morrison, pause and say, "not *too raw*, or the west may hesitate to bite."

Free iron ore is the cry.

Do these gentlemen stop to consider that under a judicious protection we have increased our annual home production of iron ore from 900,000 tons in 1860 to 9,000,000 tons in 1883, an increase of 1000 per cent. Theoretical political economists say we should have left this in its rocky bed and sent its annual value of $35,000,000 to Spain and other countries.

THE CRY FOR FREE WOOL.

The cry for free wool comes from the same source, but merely as a cover to free iron ore.

While the number of sheep in free trade England has decreased 9,000,000 the number in the United States has nearly doubled under the tariff, and the annual production of wool has increased from 60,000,000 pounds in 1860 to 240,000,000 pounds in 1880. Woolen goods have declined in price to the consumer until blankets and the commoner grades of woolen goods of the same quality are as cheap, or even cheaper, here to the consumer than in England. I do not refer to the undervalued invoice price, nor wholesale prices, but the cash price, at the retail stores. Why should we give away two of the corner stones of the tariff structure because selfish motives demand it. If the farmer and the miner are not entitled to protection, the manufacturer is not. If, on the whole, the system has injured the country let it go, but never suppose the foundation can be undermined and the building remain firm and erect.

I have already shown what diversified industries (many of them called into existence by the tariff) have done to increase the value of land, product or agricultural labor. The history of twenty years in manufacturing under a protective tariff in the United States is a recital of increased product, increased number employed and decreased price of the manufactured article to the consumer, and because this is true I believe in the protective tariff and defend it. The coal product of the country has increased from 14,050,000 tons in 1860 to 88,000,000 tons last year. The product of iron ore, as I have shown, has multiplied ten fold; the metal industries in 1860 employed 43,000 hands, to day they employ 300,000. Industries relating to wood then gave employment to 130,000 persons, now to 340,000. The 60,000 employed in our woolen industries have increased to 160,000. In cotton we now emply 200,000, and the vaue of the product has doubled. The silk industry in 1860 employed 5000; over 30,000 now are busy in the industry, while in free trade England the number in the same period, has decreased from from 118,000, in 1861, to 64,000 in 1881. The manufacturers of pottery, stoneware and glass employed 12,000 then against 35,000 now, but the prices of glass and crockery, as well as silk and cotton and woolen goods, have steadily gone down. The chemical industry has almost come into being in the last twenty years and now employs 30,000 persons. While our own industries have thus been progressive by leaps and bounds under protection it may be well to see what England has been doing during forty years of free trade. Take the five great textile industries, cotton, flax, wool, wortsed and silk, and we find the numbers employed in England and the United States as follows:

	England.		United States.	
	1861.	1881.	1860.	1880.
Cotton & Flax	503,014	563,479	124,139	220,000
Wool & Worst'd	238,814	253,256	50,223	161,489
Silk	117,989	65,577	5,300	31,337
Total	919,817	883,303	189,021	412,826

While the total number employed in these industries has actually declined during twenty years in England something over 36,000, the increase in the number employed in the United States during the same period has been 225,805 I am aware that the free trade explanation of the stationary condition of the cotton industry, the decrease of the number employed in the woolen and worted industry and the alarming decline in the silk industry, is the adoption of labor saving machinery; and, indeed the more daring of these authorities have taken the bull by the horns and seriously declared that the above figures "are one of the most prominent and satisfactory features of the census returns." When I see some of the largest Lancashire mills taking out their old spinning machinery and putting in the American ring spinning frame, I am not willing to admit that the increase in the number employed in these industries in the United States is due to the inferiority of our machinery, though to that absurd conclusion the free trade argument would lead us.

FOUNDED ON A ROCH.

A system that has done all this cannot be bellowed down nor torn to pieces by wild asses; it cannot be undermined in essential parts to suit private interests. The intricate schedules, differing in a thousand ways and only mastered by careful study, cannot be treated like so many pease in pod and reduced by mere accountants all round alike. You cannot nibble at such a system, you cannot adjust it for importers only, and you cannot "fix it up" to unite the party. It is bigger than any party or any statesman.

And this is the grand edifice that the Democratic party assembled at Washington is seeking to destroy. In opening I attempted to point out the arrogant self-complacency, logical incoherence and moral bewilderment of its leaders as they stand appalled at its magnitude, fearful lest even success might find them buried in the ruins. Let us close with a hope that the Republican party will defend the system as a whole and prevent the pending ruin of the business interests of the country. Not injudiciously; not for any one class, as against another; but alike for the farmer, the miner and the manufacturers, and, above all, for the good of the fifty-five millions of people that go to make up this nation. Protection, in the broad sense, is a national idea; free trade is a de-national idea. The Republican party has always been the national party; the Democratic party leads on the hosts that will destroy our industries, even as it did those who sought to destroy our flag.

THE RICE INTEREST.

MEMORIALS INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS —THE COMPLAINTS AND PETITIONS CRY FOR PROTECTION.

[From the Savannah News.]

Representative Nicholls will introduce in the House, in the shape of memorials, some very interesting matter in regard to rice and the duty on that article. These memorials will be referred to the committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Blount is a member of that committee. Mr. Nicholls has called Mr. Blount's attention to the memorials, with the request that he look into the matter. This Mr. Blount will do. One of the memorials is from the special committee of the Savannah Rice Association. It states that there are three distinctive periods in the history of the rice industry in the United States. First, from its introduction into Virginia and South Carolina in the seventeenth century down to 1861; second, from 1861 to 1866, both inclusive; and third, from 1866 to 1883.

It is remarkable that in the first five years of the third period the total exportation of domestic rice was greater by nearly 40 per cent. than in the eleven years subsequent. The rice industry of the south was practically commenced anew during this period, and if it had any encouragement at all, it was in the protection afforded by the import tax on foreign rice. This was equivalent to giving the home producers a start of say 80 per cent. ad valorem in the home markets against the foreign grain delivered duty paid. But even with this advantage, while the prices glittered they were not necessarily profitable. The crops were cultivated for many years at extraordinary cost and at great hazard. These embarrassments were diminished in process of time, and meanwhile, as labor became more efficient and less costly and the consumption of rice increased, so the area of cultivation and production expanded. But at no time since 1865 could rice have been cultivated as a staple product without the protection afforded by the expiration of the present decade be equal to the amount in 1850, and will be larger than will be demanded by the domestic consumption. This result will be practically accomplished as soon as the great labor saving machines of the recent system of grain culture become modified so as to be applied to the peculiar necessities of rice husbandry. "In conclusion," says the memorial, "the facts relating to the American rice industry for the past sixteen years go to prove that it is an example where the taxation of a foreign product is sound policy if not the duty of the government: First, for the prevention of a monopoly in either the domestic or foreign product to the advantage of the domestic consumer as well of the domestic product. Second, for the encouragement and permanent establishment at home of an industry necessary to afford food for hospital supplies in time of war, and so to promote national independence. Third, because protective taxation has been clearly educational to the domestic product, practically developing it from its infancy until it has reached the promise of such successful permanence as in reasonable time to become independent of protection."

Mr. Nicholls will also present a memorial from Col. John Screven, of Savannah, officially representing the rice industry of Georgia, praying that the present tariff on rice be retained, with facts showing the absolute necessity for such protection. The following is a synopsis of Col. Screven's memorial: It is now, he says, the commencement of the year, and the planters should commence operations for the new crop. The agitation of the tariff is giving them such concern that there is a general fear that their investments, going back in some instances, more than a hundred years, will have to be abandoned. Credit is seriously impaired, and some of the most liberal bankers and factors are calling in their loans, thus crippling many and ruining some of the planters. It is, therefore important that it should be known as soon as possible what is intended to be done as to the duty on rice. There is great fear that some adverse measure may be sprung in the committee on Ways and Means, and the rice industry suffers there in the very outset. Col. Screven gives facts demonstrating the reasons for this anxiety and mistrust. He refers to the increased importation of Hawaiian rice. Thaking advantage of the American market duty free, the whole Hawaiian crop is sold in the United States at an enormous profit. The American rice industry under the ruling of the Treasury Department of last summer is now laboring under competition more severe than it has encountered under the old tariff, and further reduction must bring abolute ruin. The only advantage that American rice now has over the foreign product is that the former is commonly a better article, which is due chiefly to superior cleaning. There is no reason why our system of milling and cleaning should not be adopted abroad and foreign rice be made quite equal in quality to American. Negro free labor cannot compete with the foreign pauper labor, as the bare cost of living is from six to ten times greater. This alone is an ample answer to the charge of excessive duty on rice. The duty, as it stands, barely saves American rice labor from starvation, and if this is not a proper subject for incidental protection, what can be?

A memorial of the representatives of the rice industry of Georgia will also be presented by Mr. Nicholls. It is signed by Mr. James H. Johnston, President of the Savannah Cotton Exchange, and other representatives of the rice industry, praying the abrogation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty. The memorial gives facts and figures showing the undue and unfair competition that the treaty guarantees to Hawaiian rice with the native product, and says: "These facts destroy any proposition of substantial benefit now or hereafter derivable from the reciprocity treaty, and we hold that no class of American citizens should be injured, especially through such an instrumentality, and for objects of national policy not wholly without objection, or not compelled by national necessity. We hold it, too, to be a great grievance that the indirect bounties are those given to foreign industries, and that we are forced by law into an unjust and unnecessary conflict with Hawaiian producers, who if Americans, are self-exiled—foreigners of their own free will, sharing none of the burthens of the American government, and owing it no allegiance. With the same justice should reciprocity treaties be established with other foreign powers, because their citizens have become citizens or residents of the United States. We submit the foregoing statements, assuring you that they are rendered only after careful investigation looking to the attainment of unquestioned facts: "We ask for them your most serious consideration, feeling that the welfare of many thousands of your constitutions depends upon your judgment and action."

Three Particular Points.

Point First—Brown's Iron Bitters is not an intoxicating compound. It is a tonic medicine, not a drink. It is a skilfully compounded preparation made to restore strength and health; not a beverage to be sold in barrooms and taverns.

Point the Second.—Brown's Iron Bitters is free from everything injurious. The most delicate ladies and the most enfeebled infants may use it with perfect safety and with great advantage. While it is powerful in its remedial agency, it is gentle in its operation, restoring wasted strength and imparting robust health in the most efficient manner.

Point the Third.—Brown's Iron Bitters is made by the Brown Chemical Company of Baltimore, a long established house, whose reputation is well known to the business world and the general community. There is no risk in buying such a medicine.

Brigade of the Holy Political Saints.

The Raleigh *News & Observer* of the 26th commenting on an editorial in the *North State* refers to Price, Leach, Edwards, Darby, Cooke, Murray, Day and Col. Wm. Johnson as "pseudo leaders," who have "only a care for their own bread and butter," and "no thought for the best interest of the people." Only one of these gentlemen ever drew a dollar from the U. S. Treasury. Now we freely admit, that all of them are men of flesh and blood; it is only the Democratic party that contains the pure and holy Saints, who eat no bread and butter, but live on patriotism and godliness. Here are some of these Holy Political Saints.

1st. Z. B. Vance: Became 21 years old A. D. 1851; thirty three ago. Has held office more than twenty-five years and has lived on office, and has drawn more than ninety-five thousand dollars from the people as pay.

2nd. M. W. Ransom: Became 21 years old in 1847; thirty-six years ago. Will have held office twenty-three years when his present term expires and have received altogether at least one hundred thousand dollars of the people's money.

3rd. Judges Smith and Ashe have been holding office and drawing pay, good pay too, "from the time whereof the mind of man runneth not the contrary."

4th. Bob Vance "has been in office" 18 years all told; and gotten over eighty-five thousand dollars.

5th. Scales began "to have thought for the best interest of the people" way back in 1852; thirty-two years ago and has been at it ever since. Besides those actively engaged in the Brigade of the Holy Political Saints, there are many equally patriotic off on furlough—such as Dortch, Latham, Robbins, Yeates, and so-forth, and company, *et cetera*. Pure and virtuous and disinterested Democracy of whom there are never less than 6 candidates for every office, 16 applicants for every position and 160 dark horses for every big race—dear, sweet, pure Democracy. Adieu. —*Statesville American.*

The southern local papers give us occasional glimpses of life in their section, which is quite in line with the ku klux testimony, though the victims are not always negroes. The Georgetown, (S. C.,) *Times* tells a story concerning Mr. Harvey L. Carter, whom it describes as a good citizen, who had been active in prosecuting parties for selling liquors without a license. A party of men to whom his course had given offense rode out to his house one night and deliberately discharged their guns through the window into the bed where they supposed Carter to be sleeping. They then set fire to the fences around the dwelling. Mr. Carter, fortunately absent, so no harm was done beyond badly frightening the ladies, the sole occupants of the house, and the destruction of considerable fencing. Two nights later the mob returned and killed a fine horse belonging to Mr. Carter, the only one he possessed. The lawless gangs, whose outrage against defenceless blacks are winked at by the better portion of the whites get a taste for blood, riot and destruction that will not always be satisfied with burning and whipping and shooting negroes. It is a dangerous weapon, which the public which tolerates it will yet find to its cost. Those who doubt the tales told by the negroes may yet judge of the kind of terrorists that are let loose in the south by the stories which the victims of their violence occasionally have to relate.—*Phila. Times.*

Never before, at least since the war, has New Orleans received in one season so many visitors from the north as during the present winter, and seldom if ever before has she been less attractive to persons in search of a genial climate. Ice is seen in New Orleans only once in seven or eight years, an an average, but ice has formed there at least six times during the present month alone. Moreover, rain and fog have made the chilly atmosphere unspeakably depressing a great part of the time, and altogether it would be hard to conceive a more dreary winter city. The *Times Democrat*, which frankly admits the situation and apologises to visitors, begs them to remember that the present exception proves the rule of a pleasant winter climate in New Orleans.

"Faith in God is what is needful to be a Christian," said the Rev. John F. Naugie at a revival meeting in Troy the other Sunday afternoon; and, taking a silver quarter in his hand, he continued: "Now, I should call one of those little boys up here and place this quarter in his hand nothing on earth could convince him that he did not have it." The words were scarcely out of his mouth when a six year old stepped out of the pew, marched to the altar and held out his hand for the money. The clergyman had not intended to apply his illustration in precisely that manner, but he perceived that there was only one thing to do. "God bless you, my boy," said he, and handed him the coin.

Brought out Perfectly.

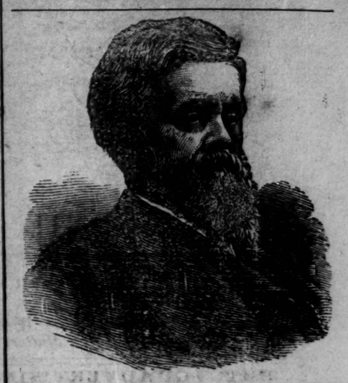
LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 30, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co: *Sirs;*—I had been a great sufferer from acute kidney disease, which my physicians could not cure, but a short trial of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure brought me out in perfect health.

CHARLES H. GEBHARD

J. B. Randall, Washington correspondent of the Augusta *Chronicle*, thinks the robbery of the people under the form of law to pay clerks for Senators, all right. He is a clerk under Senator Brown of Georgia. And so are nearly all the Washington letter writers whose articles puff Senators and their sons.

NEW ADVERTISEMEN



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians and other gentlemen of intelligence and character, to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity.

Dio Lewis

Dismal Swamp Lottery Company

OF

Norfolk, Virginia.

The franchise of this enterprise is based upon the charter granted by the Legislature of the State to the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, and its legality has been fairly tested before the Court.

The object in view is the "improvement and extension" of the Canal, a most important public work, connecting the waters of Virgidia and North Carolina.

Only

25,000 Tickets

are to be sold, with

356 PRIZES,

aggregating

$13,050.

Each Drawing has secured added confidence, and they will be made regularly upon the THIRD THURSDAY of each month, before the public, and under the supervision of duly authorized commissioners.

For the 21st February, 1884, Class D is presented with the following

SCHEME:

Capital Prize $5.000.

1 Prize of	$5,000	is	$5,000
1 do	1,500	is	1,500
1 do	1,000	is	1,000
1 do	500	is	500
1 do	200	is	200
1 do	200	is	200
1 do	200	is	200
1 do	200	is	200
6 do	100	are	600
15 do	50	are	750
100 do	10	are	1,000
100 do	5	are	1,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 of	$50	$450
9 of	30	270
9 of	20	130
356 Prizes,		Distributing $13,050

Tickets only $1.00.

Plan of Lottery similar to that of Louisiana Company.

J. B. HORBACH, Manager.

Application for club rates, or for information upon any other business, should be plainly written, giving State, county and town of writer.

Remittances should be sent by Express rather than by P. O. money orders or registered letters.

Express charges upon $5 and larger sums will be paid by the company.

Address plainly,

J. P. HORBACH,
Norfolk, Va.

Agents for the sale of Tickets required throughout the State. Address applications as above.

The undersigned supervised the Drawing Class C, on the 17th January, 1884, of the Dismal Swamp Lottery Company, and certify that it was conducted with strict fairness to all interested.

GEO. T. ROGERS,
CAAS. PICKETT,
Commissioners.

pt 14-1y

SIBLEY'S SEEDS

OF ALL PLANTS, FOR ALL CROPS, FOR ALL CLIMATES.

We are the largest farmers, largest seed growers and largest seed dealers in the world. Have greatest facilities for producing the best seed. All our Seeds are tested, and Price List free. Includes all the desirable new and standard varieties of Flower, Vegetable, Field and Tree Seeds, and Plants. Sent FREE to any address.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO. Seedsmen
Rochester, N. Y. and Chicago, Ill.

dec.17—1y

Butter Lard and Meat.

50 Kegs and Tubs BUTTER.

200 do do LARD.

225 Boxes MEAT.

50 Boxes CHEESE,

For sale by

ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

B. F. Sparkman,

TONSORIAL ARTIST,

FRANKLIN, VIRGINIA.

Good, easy shave and hair cut in latest style. Perfect satisfaction given. Special attention paid to family work.

Wilmington Post, Franklin Gazette, Police Gazette, Police News, Norfolk Virginian, Norfolk Evening News and Portsmouth Times taken oct 26-4t

THE SUN AND SUN SPOTS.

Lecture by Professor Young.

EFFECT OF SUN SPOTS ON THE EARTH—THE CHROMOSPHERE.

Professor C. A. Young, of Princeton College, delivered last evening at the Cooper Institute the second of his series of lectures upon the sun. He said in substance:

There is a periodicity about the sun-spots which is very peculiar. One hundred years ago observers had noticed that these spots were sometimes more numerous than at others, but no law upon the subject was evolved. In 1851, however, the Swiss astronomer, Wolff, stated that there was a rise and fall of sun spots, a maximum and a minimum, and that from one maximum to the next maximum or from one minium to the next was 11 years and 11-100 of a year. The German astronomers showed that there was extreme irregularity in this period, which was sometimes shortened to seven years and sometimes elongated to sixteen. But the grand average was as Wolf had stated, and the usual deflection from that was two years, making from maximum to maximum either 13 years 11-100, or 9 years 11-100. Now this periodicity was not analogous to planetary action, and could not, therefore, be caused by any planet as was the first supposition Mercury and Venus were suspected of being connected with the matter because they were so near the sun, and Jupiter because of its immense size, and also because the period of its orbit was nearly coincident with the cycle of the spots. But this has never been made out. It is more probable that the cause is solar, and I have conjectured that the forces in the sun accumulate and, as it were, boil over at recurring periods with the same irregular regularity as the spouting of a geyser. Is there any connection between the maximums of sun spots and terrestrial disturbances of any kind? Much surmise and also much serious investigation exist on the subject. It has been proved by our delicate instruments for measuring heat that a sun-spot gives only one-half as much heat as another part of the sun's surface. This was shown by Professor Langley. But he also showed that the disturbed surface as a whole gives out rather more heat than less. I received last year a number of letters showing that the sun's maximum of spots then present was accompanied by cyclones, storms, tornadoes, etc., in our great west, and the writers were thoroughly convinced that some connection existed between the two facts. It was said that in 1870 there was also a maximum of sun spots, and an extraordinarily hot summer. But it was forgotten that observations to be conclusive must cover the whole of the earth's surface, and not a part only. It so happened that in 1870 at our antipodes in New Zealand there was at the time of our hot summer an intensely cold winter, something phenomenal for that region. But an unmistakable connection has been discovered between these maxims and aberrations of the magnetic needle. It is well established that the period of a maximum of spots is coincident with a period of greatest declination of the needle. It may be that the iron in the sun has something to do with this.

Ordinarily what we see of the sun is the photosphere. But outside of that and beyond it the sun has an envelope of gas and streamers 200,000 miles in extent, and sometimes a million miles, and five or six million miles, are thrown out. This invisible part becomes visible at times of eclipse. Previous to 1868 a number of brilliant ruby-colored objects had been observed upon the edge of the eclipsed body of the sun. In 1868 the nature of these prominences was discovered. They were at every part of the photosphere, and there could be no doubt that there was a layer of them, which from the brilliancy of its coloring received the name of chromosphere. The spectrum showed that these were gaseous, and also that the gas was hydrogen. Janssen made the brilliant discovery that this chromosphere could be observed at any time, and that the astronomer need not wait for an eclipse to study it. Lockyer in England had found out the same thing.

I now come to the very interesting observations and hypothesis of Professor Hastings, now of Yale College, who accompanied the Caroline Island party for the purpose of examining the corona. He came to the conclusion that the gaseous envelope that gives the bright line in the spectrum was very narrow indeed, and its apparent enlargement was due to the diffraction of light. If the light were so diffracted the appearance of the halo would be vivid on the east side at the beginning of the eclipse and on the west side at the end. And that this is the case is absolutely certain. While I am not prepared to go so far as Hastings, his observation prove beyond much doubt that this atmosphere, or quasi-atmosphere, is not so great in extent as had been imagined, and cannot be greater than from 25,000 to 50,000 miles.

But from the examinations of the chromosphere 'tis obvious that the prominences are projected into something beyond it, and this action has an extraordinary resemblance to the formation of clouds in our own atmosphere. They have been seen at first low and not much beyond the chromosphere, and then in a few minutes they have rushed out beyond it, so as to produce the appearance of a prairie on fire. Then they have separated themselves from their base, like clouds forming above a river in summer, and have returned to it, like the same clouds falling in rain. There can be no question of the connection between the bright faculæ and the prominences. These prominences have assumed shapes described as clouds, as diffuse, filamentary, stemmed, as horns, plumes, spikes, sheafs and volutes, jets, vertical filaments, cyclones, eruptions and flames.

Psalms.

[REVISED.]

HEAR this, all ye people, and give ear all ye invalids of the world, Hop Bitters will make you well and to rejoice.

2. It shall cure all the people and put sickness and suffering under foot.

3. Be thou not afraid when your family is sick, or you have Bright's disease or Liver Complaint, for Hop Bitters will cure you.

4. Both low and high, rich and poor know the power of Hop Bitters billious, nervous and Rheumatic complaints.

5. Cleanse me with Hop Bitters and I shall have robust and blooming health.

6. Add disease upon disease and let the worst come, I am safe if I use Hop Bitters.

7. For all my life have I been plagued with sickness and sores, and not until a year ago was I cured, by Hop Bitters.

8. He that keepeth his bones from aching from Rheumatism and Neuralgia, with Hop Bitters doeth wisely.

9. Though thou hast sores, pimples, freckles, salt rheum, erysipelas, blood poisoning, yet Hop Bitters will remove them all.

10. What woman is there, feeble and sick from female complaints, who desireth not health and useth Hop Bitters and is made well.

11. Let not neglect to use Hop Bitters bring on serious Kidney and Liver complaints.

12. Keep thy tongue from being furred, thy blood pure, and thy stomach from indigestion by using Hop Bitters.

13. All my pains and aches and disease go like chaff before the wind when I use Hop Bitters.

14. Mark the man who was nearly dead and given up by the doctors after using Hop Bitters and becometh well.

15. Cease from worrying about nervousness, general debility, and urinary trouble, for Hop Bitters will restore you.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOB PRINTING,

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

HANDBILLS AND POSTERS.

Which we print in a clear and distinct manner.

OUR PRICES MODERATE.

Our work guaranteed satisfactory.

E. S. WARROCK & CO.

Corner Front and Princess streets.

october 26—tf over Dyers.

FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL FOR 1884

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, etc. **Invaluable to all.**

D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT, Mich.

dec 14-3m

THE NEW DEPARTURE

OR

A Natural System of Learning Writing, Spelling English Grammar, and Punctuation at the same time.

By J. D. SLOCUM.

"The New Departure" is a new application of an old idea: namely, that the way to do a thing is to do it.

By its aid self-instruction is made Easy, and Education in many valuable things made Free.

IT IS LEARNING BY DOING.

"The value of all Educational systems consists in what they do to incite the pupil to help himself."

More of the subjects taught can be learned unaided with this system in a month, than in the best schools with the old system in a twelvementh.

Mechanical school-work can give instruction, but it cannot develop faculty, because this depends upon self-exertion.

Sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt of price, $1.

Address

E. R. PELTON & CO.

25 *Bond Street, New York.*

PARKER & TAYLOR,

Dealers in the celebrated

"Golden Harvest," "Farmer" and "Southern Oak"

COOKING STOVES,

Heating Stoves of every variety; Guns, Tinware, Plated Ware, Lamps and Lamp Goods, Grocers' Scales, Drill Pumps, Kerosene Oil, and House Furnishing Goods generally.

23 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

nov 9-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROCK LIME

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

FRESHLY BURNED

DELIVERED IN WILMINGTON

At $1.15 Per Barrel.

Also

Agricultural Lime

and Carbonate of Lime,

French Bro's.,

ROCKY POINT, N C.

Jan 29 tf.

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains about 175 pages, 600 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc. Invaluable to all, especially to Market Gardeners. Send for it!

D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT MICH.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co

COMMENCINO Tuesday, November 18th, 1882, trains on this Road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH

3.16 P M, Fast Mail, daily, makes through connections for Savannah Stops only at Petersburg. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Milford Va and Charleston.

11.51 A M, Through mail daily connecting for Raleigh, Charleston, Augusta, Aiken, Savannah & Jacksonville. Stops at Shops, Chester, Centralia, Drewry's Bluff, on signal. Pullman Sleeper between New York and Charleston on this train.

6.30 H M, Freight daily (except Sunday.

7.30 A M, Freight daily (except Sundays

LEAVE PETERSBTRG—NORTH

3:55 A M, Fast mail, Daily, Stops only at Chester. Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Milford, Va

7.30 A M, Freight daily, (except Sunday)

3.40 P M, Though mail, daily, connecting Rith Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west. Also making connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points north and west. This train stops at Manchester, Chester and Centralia. Pullman sleepers on this train between Charleston and New York,

7.35 P M, Freight daily (except Sunday)

A direct four hours connection is made between Richmond and Norfolk, by trains leaving Richmond 11.50 A m, and Norfolk 12.25 P M

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

J R KENLY, Superintendent.

POPE, G P & T Agent nov 19 tf

SINGER MACHINE ever offered the public. The above cut represents the most popular style for the people which we offer you for the very low price of $20. Remember, we do not ask you to pay until you have seen the machine. After having examined it, if it is not all we represent, return it to us at our expense. Consult your interests and order at once, or send for circulars and CHARLES A. WOOD & CO., No. 17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ONLY $20.

PHILADELPHIA SINGER

Is the BEST BUILT, FINEST FINISHED, EASIEST RUNNING

June 29 3m

Sugar, Coffee, Flour,

A FULL STOCK ON HAND,

For sale by

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,

Wholesale Grocers,

mh 18 tf S. E.cor. Front and Dock Sts.

Molasses.

NEW CROP CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

In Hogshead., Tierces and Barrels For sale by

mh 18 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS

Bungs, Nails, &c

25 Bbls BUNGS,

250 Kegs NAILS,

500 Bundles HOOP IRON.

25 Bbls GLUE,

For sale by

tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. BRUNHILD & BRO.,

Distillers, Wholesale Liquor Dealers

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

CHAMPION CIGAR FACTORY,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

HICKS & BRUNHILD & BROS.,

RICHMOND, VA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KIND OF FINE

CHEWING TOBACCO,

NAVYS AND TWISTS,

may 20—tf

FAST MAIL AND PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE

NORTH AND EAST via RICHMOND FREDERICLSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, [W & W RR] daily at *8.00 p m, *6.53 a m and 12.30 a m.

Leave Richmond at *6 00 a m, †10 35 a m, and *6 30 p m.

Arrive at Washington at *10 30 a m, †3 40 p m, and *11 00 p m.

Arrive at Baltimore at †12 05 noon, †5 00 p m, and *12 30 night.

Arrive at Philadelphia at †2 37 p m, †7 30 p m, and *3 40 a m.

Arrive at New York at †5 30 p m, †10 05 p m, and *6 50 a m.

†Daily, Sunday excepted.

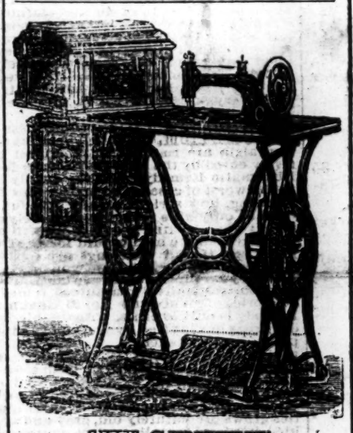
*Daily.

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 8 53 a m, train to New York, and on the 8 00 p m and 12 30 a m trains to Washington.

O A TAYLOR,

General Ticket Agent.

Gen'l Supt



THE GENUINE

Williams Sewing Machines

ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE

BEST IN THE WORLD

They have received highest Awards at the Centennial and at all other leading Exhibitions held in Europe and America.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED BY THE MAKERS.

Factories located at Montreal, Canada, and Plattsburg, New York.

THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.

347 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

may6—6m

RALEIGH REGISTER

EARLY IN FEBRUARY—AS SOON AS the printers receive the necessary material—the publication of the

Raleigh Register,

a North Carolina Democratic newspaper, will be commenced.

The "Register" will be printed weekly until the great political campaign of 1884 begins. It will then be issued twice a week, or as often as may be useful or necessary to the Democratic party in North Carolina. It will be printed from new and beautiful type on good white paper, and though it may not be large enough to hold all at once all the good things that growing prosperity sures sometimes promise, yet the application of a thorough knowledge of how to use them will put into its thirty-two broad columns all the news, much good reading, and a complete history of what is done in North Carolina. Mr. Hale will be editor of the "Register."

The price of the "Register" will be $2 a year, $1 for six months. Pay for your home paper and then remit for the "Register." Those who remit $2 to this office will receive as

A PREMIUM

either volume ordered of "Hale's Industrial Series." Two volumes are now ready:

THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons' and Kerr's Botanical Reports, supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 273 pp., $1.25.

INDUSTRIES OF NORTH CAROLINA—IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES.—Emmon', Kerr's, Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full and accurate sketches of the fifty-six counties, and map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth 425 pp., $1.50.

Address

RALEIGH REGISTER,

January 14, 1884. Raleigh, N. C.

J. O. NIXON,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Liquors, Tobacco,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.

Will Purchase Country Produce

N. E. COR. NIXON AND EIGHTH STS.

nov 23-tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

W. A. S.

WOLFE'S

Schiedam

Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our article are being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the vending of any article, with any alterations of trade marks above described, will be prosecuted under a recent act of the U S Congress

Rudolph Wolff's Sons & Co.

RUDOLPH WOLFF'S SONS & CO.,

18 Beaver Street, New York.

nov16—

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov 18, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Nov 18, 1883, at 1:05 p. m. Passengers Train on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	8.53 A M
Arrive at Weldon	3.21 P M
Leave Weldon	3.00 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot	8.40 P M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN, Daily—No. 40 South.

Leave Weldon	5:50 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot	10 25 P M

Mail and Passenger Trains, Daily. Nos. 48 North.

Leave Wilmington	8.00 P M
Arrive at Weldon	2.20 A M

Mail and Passenger Trains—Nos. 45 and 42.

Leave Wilmington	12.30 A M
Arrive at Weldon	6.30 A M
Leave Weldon	1.05 A M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.55 A M

Train No 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 1.20 A. M. and 4.30 P M., daily. Returning, leave Tarboro at 10.00 A M and 3 P M daily.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.25 P.M. Returning leave Scotland Neck at 8.30 A. M daily except Sunday.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington.

Train 42 daily except Monday.
Train 45 daily except Sunday.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

For accommodation of local travel a passenger coach will be attached to local freight leaving Wilmington at 5:15 A. M., Daily except Sundays.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON Gen'l Passenger Agent, may 13 tf

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, PETERSBURG, VA., Nov. 13, 1883.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, NOV. 18, 1883, trains on this road will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Trains leaving Petersburg (Washington street Depot) as follows:

Passenger trains, daily	12:42 and 3:46 P.M.
Arrive at Weldon	10:48 P.M
Freight trains daily, except Sunday	10:48 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon	6.00 and 9:40 P. M.

LEAVE WELDON.

Passenger Trains, daily	2:25 A. M. 2.51 P.M.
Arrive at Petersburg	6:50 A. M.
Freight trains daily, except Monday	5:00 A.M
Arrive at Petersburg	1:20 A.M

Train leaving Petersburg at 3:46 P. M. stops only at Belfield.

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Northern Southern points and baggage checked through.

Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street depot.

Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street depot.

Freight trains on this road are intended exclusively for freight, and no provision is made on them for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Persons who travel on these trains are specially notified that they are liable to delays, inconveniences and risks not incident to passenger trains.

Agents are not required to open their offices for the sale of tickets for freight trains North bound freight trains stop all night at Mt Airy, and all passengers will be discharged at that point.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.

W. J. BROWN, Dispatcher of Trains.

aug24-tf

RAILROADS.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C, Nov. 18, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER Nov. 18, 1883, at 9 P M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

No 42	Leave Wilmington	7.15 A M
	Arrive at Florence	11.40 A M
No 45	Leave Florence	7. 40 A M
"	Arrive at Wilmington	12.10 A M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily) Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington	9.10 P M
Leave Florence	2.40 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction	6.20 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	6.40 A. M
Leave Columbia	9.55 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction	10 20 P. M
Leave Florence at	4.33 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	8.23 A M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West,

Leave Wilmington	10.40 P. M
Arrive at Florence	1.42 A. M

Mail and Passenger Train, Daily—No. 43 East.

Leave Florence	3.35 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7.42 P M

Train 43 stops at all stations.

Nos, 40 stops only at Flemington, and Marion.

Train 42 daily except Monday.
Train 45 daily except Sunday.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. & C. R. R., C., C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Pullman Sleepers for Charleston on train 48.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

Local Freight leaves Wilmington daily except Sunday at 7 A. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent. may 13-tf

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT WILMINGTON, N. C., July, 13, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after June 9, 1883, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN: DAILY.

No. 1	Leave Wilmington	7.10 P M
	Leave Raleigh at	7:35 P M
	Arrive at Charlotte at	7.00 A M
No. 2	Leave Charlotte at	8.45 P M
	Arrive Raleigh at	8.30 A M
	Arrive at Wilmington at	8.25 A M

Passenger Trains stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

Train No, 1. Daily except Sunday.
Do, No. 2 do do Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays.

Leave Charlotte	5:30 A. M
Arrive at Shelby	9:00 P. M
Leave Shelby	7:00 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte	10:30 A. M

Trains No. 1 and 2 makes close connection at Hamlet with R & A Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte with Shelby Division Train.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, Stations Western N. C. R. R. Asheville and points West.

Also, for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens Atlanta and all points Southwest.

L. C. JONES, Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent. je 15-tf

WILLIAM LYNCH,

THE

Tailor and Clothier,

HAS A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Cassimeres, Doeskins and Broadcloths,

AMERICAN AND IMPOR

Which he will cut and make to order in the latest styles.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Store north side of Princess street near Front. may 20—tf

The American as a Pork Eater.

One of the "young lions" of the London *Daily Telegraph* discusses the prohibition of American pork in a discursive and magaziuish way, incidentally bestowing upon its readers scraps of a remarkable fund of information regarding American dietic habits. "Our kinsmen beyond the Atlantic," says this British emulator of the late lamented Mr, Chollop, "have just been enjoying their annual celebration of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers from the Mayflower at Plymouth Rock. This celebration involves not only the delivery of innumerable orations and 'sentiments' of the most exalted order of 'spread-eagleism,' but likewise the unbridled indulgence from Cape Cod to the Golden Gate in the national dish of pork and beans, or 'stars and tripes,' as the viand is affectionately and patriotically called." How graphic and realistic a picture this is! How one seems to smell the fragrant "national dish," as its steaming and oleaginous odors ascend to Heaven from ten million fire-sides. And how one recognizes the half humorous, half patriotic pseudonymn of "stars and stripes." Nor is this all. The acute critic, whom nothing escapes, goes on to say that "the pork and beans are baked, and are phenomena of greasiness; nor are they partaken of sparingly or seldom. There is a vehement suspicion of pork about every American repast." What a faculty is here for searching out our weak points! And how just is the "young lion's" critcism! No doubt Mrs. Blank, Fifth avenue, gave her guests the other night a supper composed principally of pork. They must have reveled in chitterlings, and sausages, and black puddings, and profuse supplies of the "national dish," and of course the ladies refreshed themselves, *a l'Americaine*, by nibbling pigs' pettitoes in the most graceful and charming way between dances.

"Our national fondness for "hog products-" as the *Telegraph* justly observes, is notorious, and it goes on to describe the wonderfull things we eat. It seems that with us, "pigs' pettitoes, pigs' ears and sucking pigs are favorite entrees for dinner"; "the Quaker cuisine of Philadelphia consists mainly of a dainty called 'scrapple,' or 'haggis loaf,' made of pork and mush." All the delicious dishes, moreover are "ravenously consumed," and that not only by agricultural laborers and workingmen, "but by persons of 'queasy 'stomachs, or leading sedentary lives." And though we are such a country of pork eaters, it seems that the practice does not hurt us. Perhaps it is due to the admixture of patriotism with appetite which acts as a corrective to the greasiness of our diet. Those who are curious on this head, however, might make inquiries when they next drop into Delmonico's or the Brunswick for their lunch of pork and sausages, chops, chitterlings, or what not. "Why is it," let them ask, "that no American eat comfortably unless there is a 'vehement suspicion of pork in his repast'?" And if perchance the alleged fact should be doubted, it will be enough to state that the London *Telegraph* vouches for the strength and extent of this porcine passion, and of course so ably edited and largely circulated a journal would not make a mistake on a little matter of this kind.

Talk of the Toddlers.

Key's little seven-year-old girl has been told a great deal about the red men and their squaws recently, and the other day he discovered her printing something on the outside of a blank book. "What are you doing, my love?" he said. "Only putting down the name of my new story," was the reply. "Let me see it." The fond father's request was complied with, and he read this legend: "The Last Bang, or the Fate of the Spitcurl Indians."

"Pap, has school-teachers got morn'n two eyes?"

"No, child; why do you ask such a foolish question?"

"Well, I'll be degon if our schoolteacher hasn't got more'n two eyes, fur he kin see out of the back of his head; and I bet ye he's got one there and peeps out through his long hair at us fellers. If he ain't, why don't he git his hair cut short in the fashion like other men?"

Mamma—"What do you say for what the gentleman is giving you? Now don't forget your manners. What do you say to the gentleman, Johnny?"

Johnny—"Dunno."

Mamma—"Oh, yes you do. Can't you remember?"

Johnny—"No. Candy's awful good."

Mamma—"What does mamma say when papa gives me a lot of money to go shopping?"

Johnny—"More!"

"Mother, if I be good will I be an angel with wings on and fly about like these here angels in this picture?" asked little Emma.

"Yes, dear."

And then Johnny looked at the picture and blurted out:

"Good golly! I'd like to see anybody fly with sich little wings like them's got. They ain't no bigger than a young goose's."

Shall Women Wrestle?

Sir John Heron Maxwell, a London magistrate, favors the idea of women receiving a gymnastic training. The British metropolis, he says, contains so many "ruffian's" that unprotected females should be prepared to give them a warm reception when they insult them. This advice is all very well for Englishwomen, whose hands are very large, red and muscular; but it would never answer in the United States. The most vigorous blow the clinched little hand of one of our belles could deal would scarcely be felt by one of our roughs. However, there is no telling what might be accomplished by careful training and practice. We commend the suggestion to the professors at Vassar College. It is not impossible that we may yet have a class of sweet graduate "knockers out."

How a Bear Fishes.

Very few people know that bears take to water naturally, says a Maine man. The fact is different. They love the water, not perhaps as well as the moose and deer, but better than most dry land animals.

They are very fond of fish and are expert fishermen, and show more cunning and instinct, if not reason, than many city chaps I have seen about the lakes.

I came suddenly upon a very large bear in a thick swamp, lying upon a large hollow log across a brook fishing, and he was so much interested in his sport he did not notice me until I had approached very near to him, so that I could see exactly how he baited his hook and played his fish. There was a large hole through the log on which he lay, and he thrust his foreleg through the hole and held his open paw in the water and waited for the fish to gather around and into it, and and when full he clutched his fist and brought up a handful of fish and sat and ate them with great gusto; then down with the paw again, and so on.

The brook was fairly alive with little trout and red-sided suckers and some black suckers, so the old fellow let himself out on the fishes. He did not eat their heads. There was quite a pile of them on the log. I suppose the oil in his paw attracted the fish and baited them even better than a fly hook, and his toe-nails were his hooks, and sharp ones, too, and once grabbed, the fish are sure to stay.—*Exchange.*

Our Candle Lecture.

You've been to the Montreal Carnival, have you? Well, I'm awfully glad you had such a nice time, you dear old darling.

Of course I can have that new silk dress you promised me when I said you might go?

Not this month? And why not, pray? Because you can't afford it, eh? Oh, you are a splendid husband, *you* are! Always so unselfish and generous, too.

What did I do with the money you gave me last week? Indeed! Do you think I bought diamonds with it? If you really want to know what became of it ask the grocer. And the butcher. Also the baker. Likewise the milkman. Ditto the landlord.

I'm always asking for money, am I? Of course I never need any for myself. Oh, no!

Just look at this dress. Does it look as if I were loaded with wealth?

Looks good enough, eh? Oh, yes! Wouldn't you fairly revel in the possession of a suit so threadbare that even weather strips wouldn't keep out the draughts?

Unreasonable, I? Of course I'm very unreasonable—very; especially when I let you go to the Carnival. The next time there's a Carnival I'm going, too, even if I have to buy a live gondola.

You hear me, Mr. Kumminlate?

A Suitor who Proposed to Marry on Faith and live in Hope

"You say you want to marry my daughter?"

"Yes, sir."

"Are you prepared to give he a pleasant home and the luxuries to which she has always been accustomed?"

"I don't believe I am, sir; I only get given dollars a week."

"Yes. Well, do you know that young women nowadays expect to begin housekeeping in the same style their parents leave off?"

"Oh, yes; I know all about that."

"You do. Well, how can you reconcile seven dollars a week with my surroundings?"

"I—I thought," responded the intelligent young man, whis face beamed with love and hope, "that we could live right along with you, you know, until the time came for you to—to leave off, and then the matter would—would sort of regulate itself, you know."—*Phila. Call.*

Too Particular for Him.

"What church do you belong to now, Abe?" was asked of a colored gentleman.

"Mefrodist, sah."

"Why, no longer ago than last Sunday you were a Baptist."

"Yes, sah."

"What made you change?"

"Case da got too high up fur me, boss. W'y, sah, de preacher made a statement, an' I got up an' called him a lier, an' da tuck me ter taw 'bout it. Da said dat I oughter said dat he didn't tell de truf, but ter save me I kaint tell de difference twixt suthin' what aint true an' er lie, so I thought ef da was gwine ter be so particular, I'd go ober ter de udder church whar a man ken slosh 'roun' nachul."

Doomed to Die Soon.

"My dear sir," said the physician, "you must certainly take a course of treatment if you wish to preserve your health."

"It wouldn't do any good, doctor."

"Why wouldn't it do any good? I am confident that by following my instructions for two months you would become a new man."

"You may think so, doctor," replied the poor fellow, "but I know better. I don't expect to live much longer. The nature of my business won't permit of it."

"What is the nature of your business?" asked the physician.

"I am a collector for a gas company."

We hear a great deal just now of the bloody shirt. Since a bill has been passed through the U. S. Senate to investigate the Danville massacre and other disgraceful riots, the machine is howling desperately all along the line. The action of the bourbons in voting against such investigation looks bad. When they refuse to wink at or try to cover up such things, and agree to meet out that justice and equality to others they demand for themselves, we will cease to hear of the bloody shirt, and of the terrible tales of crime that are circulated by the northern papers against the people of the south. The great masses of this section are lampooned because of the outrage and recklessness of a few unscrupulous office hunters and their hucksters.—*Salisbury Examiner.*

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 1y

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

February 7.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market quoted quie att 33 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price, closing steady.

ROSIN—Market steady at $1 10 for Strained and $1 15 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 35 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1 25 for Hard and $2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market was quoted steady, with sales reported of 250 bales on a basis of 10 3-16 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7 15-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	9 3-16	" "
Low Middling,	9 13 16	" "
Middling,	10 3-16	" "
Good Middling,	10 7-16	" "

February 8.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market quoted firm at 33 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 100 casks at 33½ cents.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 10 for Strained and $1 15 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 35 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1 25 for Hard and $2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin

COTTON.—The market was quoted steady, with sales reported of 100 bales on a basis of 10¼ cents for Middling The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	8	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	9¼	" "
Low Middling,	9⅞	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling,	10½	" "

February 9.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted quiet at 33½ cents per gallon, with sales reported of 125 casks at that figure.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 10 for Strained and $1 15 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 35 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market steady, with sales reported at $1 25 for Hard and $2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market was dull, with nothing doing. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	8	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	9¼	" "
Low Middling,	9⅞	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling.	10½	" "

February 11.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 33½ cents per gallon, with sales reported of 150 casks at that figure.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at $1 12½ for Strained and $1 17½ for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 35 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady, with sales reported at $1 25 for Hard and $2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Market was dull, with nothing doing The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	8	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	9¼	" "
Low Middling,	9⅞	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling.	10½	" "

February 12.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted at 33½ cents per gallon bid, held firmly at 34 cent.

ROSIN—Market steady at $1 12½ for Strained, and $1 17½ for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 35 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1 25 for Hard and $2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Market dull and lower to sell. Later we hear of small sales reported on a basis of 10¼ cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	8	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	9¼	" "
Low Middling,	9⅞	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling.	10½	" "

February 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted at 33½ cents per gallon bid and held higher. Later we hear of sales of 300 casks at 34 cents, closing firm.

ROSIN—The market was steady at $1 12½ for Strained and $1 17½ for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—The market was firm at $1 35 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady, with sales reported at $1 25 for Hard and $2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was quoted dull and lower to sell, with sales of 100 bales on a basis of 10 3-16 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	8	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	9¼	" "
Low Middling	9⅞	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling	10½	" "

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEMERY PURVIS,

PRACTICAL HOUSE PAINTER, TARBORO, N. C., offers his Professional Services to the Public,

GUARANTEES SATISFACTION.

WORK DONE AT PRICES TO SU THE TIMES.

oct 26-13t

PATENTS

MUNN & CO., of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. Weekly, $3.20 a year. Specimen copy of the Scientific American sent free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Office, 261 Broadway, New York.

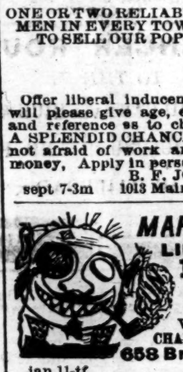
jan 11-tf

WE WANT

ONE OR TWO RELIABLE, INDUSTRIOUS MEN IN EVERY TOWN AND COUNTY TO SELL OUR POPULAR BOOKS.

Offer liberal inducements. Applicants will please give age, experience (if any), and reference as to character and habits. A SPLENDID CHANCE for men who are not afraid of work and want to make money. Apply in person or by letter to B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1013 Main St, Richmond,

sept 7-3m



MARK TWAIN'S LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI, A NEW BOOK. Agents Wanted. Write for Terms. CHARLES L. WEBSTER, 658 Broadway, N. Y.

jan 11-tf

SENSIBLE MEN and women know ere this that of the many diseases and derangements of the body each has a separate cause or origin, and that each needs a different method of treatment in order to effect a cure, and a moment's reflection must convince that any of the quack nostrums foisted upon the public claiming to cure all of a number of diametrioly different diseases must prove failures, even if we do not call them humbugs.

POOR PEOPLE and people of moderate means, hnd even people well to do or wealthy find that the enormous charges of practising physicians are a serious burden to them, and also find that after paying themselves poor that no benefit has accrued to them, that in fact they have thrown their money away. To overcome these evils we offer Wheeler's No. 96 Sure Remedies to the sick and suffering one Remedy for each disease, without for a moment claiming that one remedy will cure any other disease than the one claimed for it, and as these remedies have stood the test of years without a single failure, we agree to refund the money paid in every instance where a cure is not positively effected. The remedies are entirely vegetable, can do no harm, and will positively cure every disease for which they are prescribed.

RHEUMATISM, Gout, Lameness of Joints, Sciatica and Neuralgia are relieved at once and positively cured by the use of Wheeler's No. 96 Rheumatic Remedy. We say boldly that in the worst of cases of no matter how long standing, how serious or how painful, we can not only give relief but positively cure for all time. Failing to do this we will positively refund the money paid for the treatment, and if your sufferings are not positively stopped for all time you have not thrown your money away as you would on any other than these guaranteed remedies. The price of Wheeler's No. 96 Rheumatic Remedy is only 50 cents, obtainable from druggists or sent free by mail on receipt of price. Stamps taken.

SUFFERING WOMEN, Many a lady endowed by nature with a pretty face, beautiful figure, faultless complexion, as well as the sweetest of tempers and faultless mental qualities grows prematurely old, gray and wrinkled, her form loses its perfect contour, the complexion becomes sallow, the brightness leaves the eye, a feeling of languor takes the place of the once buoyant spirits, an irritable nervous fractiousness makes life a burden, things that once were trifles worry her till life becomes unbearable. All this being caused by the physical derangements so common to women, which the inmate modesty of feminine nature prevents their making known, and of which the ignorance of the medical profession prevents a cure. Lady Reader, pause and consider, 'tis a duty you owe yourself, your family and your God, that you should cure yourself of these troubles add once more feel the glow of perfect health and spirits that nature intended for you, Wheeler's No. 96 Prescriptions are pleasant and palatable to take, contain nothing of an injurious nature, and may be taken by all ages at all times and in all conditions without possibility of ill effects, and will positively cure any of the peculiar diseases to which females are subject. Failing to produce a perfect cure the proprietors will refund the money paid for the treatment. If you have a sallow complexion, constant or intermittant headaches, backaches restlessness, loss of appetite, suppressions of monthly flow, or irregularities thereof accompanied by headaches, nervousness, hysterics and similar symptoms, Wheeler's No. 96 Prescription "B" will positively restore you to health. If you have a sensation of heat and throbbing in the back, frequent fainting spells, Leucorrhea or white discharge, painful or scalding sensation in urinating, reddish or white deposit in urine, hot and dry skin, Wheeler's No. 96 Prescription "C" will give immediate and lasting relief. The price of Wheeler's No. 96 Prescriptions "B" and "C" are 50 cents each, obtainable from druggists or sent by mail secure from observation post paid on receipt of price. Postage stamps taken.

CATARRH, It is needless to describe the symptoms of this nauseous disease that is sapping the life and strength of only too many of the fairest and best of both sexes, old add young, suffering alike from the poisonous dripping in the throat, the poisonous nasal discharges, the fetid breath and general weakness, debility and languor, aside from the acute sufferings of this disease, which if not checked can only end in loss of palate, hoarseness, weakened sight, loss of memory, deafness and premature death if not checked before it is too late. Labor, study and research in America, Europe and Eastern lands have resulted in Wheeler's No. 96 Instant Relief and Sure Cure for Catarrh, a remedy which contains no harmful ingredients, and that is guaranteed to cure every case of acute or chronic catarrh of money refunded. Wheeler's No. 96 Instant Relief and Sure Cure for Catarrh will cure every case of catarrh, hay fever or asthma, price $1.00 per package, from druggists or sent by mail, post paid on receipt of price.

Wheeler's No. 96 Sure Cure for Kidney and Liver Troubles cures all weakness and soreness of kidneys, inflammation of kidneys or liver, price $1.00.

Wheeler's Vegetable Pills are the only remedy that cure conitipation, giving natural action of the bowels without physicing, purging, griping or pain. Price 25 cents, of druggists or by mail.

Wheeler's Nervine Tonic for mental depression, loss of manhood, languor, weakness or over taxation of the brain is invaluable, price 25 cents.

WE GUARANTEE Cures in every case or will refund money paid. We place our price for these remedies at less than one-twentieth of the price asked by others for remedies upon which you take all the chances, and we specially invite the patronage of the many persons who have tried other remedies without affect or depleted their purses by paying doctor bills that benefitted them not.

HOW TO OBTAIN to your druggist and ask for them. If they have not got them, write at once to the proprietors, enclosing the price in money or stamps, and they will be sent you at once by mail, post paid. Correspondence solicited. Address plainly,

L. WHEELER & CO.,
No. 96 W. Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE, MD.

aug 31-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ward's White Lily Soap

FOR

Laundry and Toilet Use.

IT DOES AWAY WITH

WASHBOARD'SAND BOILERS

AND CONTAINS NO ROSIN TO TURN THE FABRIC YELLOW.

IT CAN BE USED EITHER IN

HOT OR COLD WATER

It saves fuel, time and labor, and is recommended and endorsed by some of the leading Chemists in the country.

For sale by

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,

Wholesale Agents.

LYON & HEALY State & Monroe Sts., Chicago. Will mail prepaid to any address their Illustrated Catalogue containing full list of Sheet Music, Books, Musical Instruments, Strings, Trimmings, Etc., for Band, Orchestra, Piano, Reed Organ, Violin, Guitar, Banjo, Zither, Harp, Sunday School Music, Etc. Also their Catalogue of Band Instruments, Drums, Trimmings, Etc. Engraving, Printing, Lithographing and Publishing also included. Instruction and Exercises for Amateur Bands, and a Catalogue of Choice Sheet Music.

Dec. 17—1

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer rime."$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

ROMANCE and TRAGEDY —OF— PIONEER LIFE A popular account of the Heroes and Adventurers, who by their Valor and Fortitude, civilized the Wilderness and transformed the Forests to the Prairies, and gave the American Republic to the World. By A. L. BISSOT. Illustrated with magnificent engravings from original designs by J. C. RIDPATH and others. 1,000 pp. 100 magnificent illustrations. Specimen pp. free. AGENTS WANTED. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

D. A. SMITH,

The Latest And Handsomest Styles,

FURNITURE,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

SALES ROOMS & MANUFACTORY

NO. 48 NORTH FRONT STREET

WILMINGTON, N

aug 3 3m

JOHN WERNER,

PRATICAL GERMAN BARBER

AND PERFUMER.

29 MARKET STREET.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MY MANY FRIENDS IN SMITHVILLE and in the country are invited to come and see me. Also Sea Captains and Commercial Travelers. The best workmen and the finest accommodations in the city.

PROSPECTUS.

THE WILMINGTON POST FOR 1883,

With its Exceedingly Large Subscription LIST is the Best ADVERTISING MEDIUM In this State. It is the Only **Republican Paper** Published in the Second and Third Congressional Districts.

It reaches all classes of the people, WHITE and COLORED.

It advocates Equal Rights before the Law and at the Ballot Box of ALL MEN,

Its location is in the LARGEST COMMERCIAL CITY in North Carolina.

GIVES ALL THE LATEST MARINE AND MARKET REPORT.

IT IS OPPOSED TO RINGs AND CLIQUES Railroad. Political or Commercial, And Exposes them Whenever Found.

ADVERTISING RATES LOW

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE ONLY

TWO DOLLARS

A Year in Advance.

Do not Forget to Send the Money With Your Name.

Address,

THE WILMINGTON POST,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

Valuable Lands for Sale

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT ROCKY POINT, N. C., on the 17th of September, 1883, 250 acres of as fertile lands as the State affords, lying one mile from Rocky Point, 200 yards of the W. & W. R. R., and 14 miles from Wilmington on the Duplin Road. The principal growth on the land is poplar, hickory, elm, chinquepin, oak, gum &c; under growth palmetto, rattan, myrtle &c., except about 20 acres of pine woods, and I would say to take it as a body there is not a better piece of land in the state—none subject to overflow.

TERMS OF SALE, one half cash, ballance 12 months time, but liberal discount will be made for all cash. Persons desiring to look over it by writing to me will be met at the Railroad and I will carry them over it. Title perfect,

B. C. BARDEN.

1y 13-tf

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate the existence: **Loss of Appetite, Bowels** costive, **Sick Headache, fullness** after eating, **aversion to exertion of body or mind, Exhaustion of food, Irritability** of temper, **Low spirits, A feeling** of having neglected some duty, **Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots** before the eyes, **highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION,** and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine **TUTT'S PILLS** have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "**scavengers of the system,**" producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. **TUTT'S PILLS** cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

HE FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN.

"I have had Dyspepsia, with Constipation, two years, and have tried ten different kinds of pills, and **TUTT'S** are the first that have done me any good. They have cleaned me out nicely. My appetite is splendid, food digests readily, and I now have natural passages. I feel like a new man." W. D. EDWARDS, Palmyra, O.

Sold everywhere, **25c.** Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of **$1.**

Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

august 3—1y

Farm for Sale.

I HAVE A FARM CONTAINING THREE hundred and ten acres, about one hundred acres cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, three miles from Enfield, on Fishing Creek. It has a very good dwelling, with four rooms, and kitchen, three good tenant houses and barns, all new, and a good well of water. Healthy location. Small orchard of young apple and peach trees and a few grape vines. Price $2,500. Address

JULIUS CUTCHINS,
Enfield, N. C.

oct 5-tf

A PERFECT LIGHT BEAUTIFUL SAFE RELIABLE

The great success achieved by the ROCHESTER LAMP CO. in introducing their ROCHESTER OIL, made by the RAPID PROCESS, has induced many imitations. Be sure you get the genuine. Can be used in any lamp. Sold everywhere. Manufactured only by the ROCHESTER LAMP CO., Baltimore, Md.

GET THE GENUINE

It is made of the finest material, and for family use. It is perfectly safe, and in case of an accident, and overturning of the lamp, the use of any number of matches will not cause it to explode. It burns with a pure white light, and does not smoke nor emit the least disagreeable odor. Can be used in any lamp. Sold everywhere. Manufactured only by the ROCHESTER LAMP CO., Baltimore, Md.

WISE people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

"HISTORY IS THE BETTER HALF of KNOWLEDGE."—Medical Director Shippen's New Work

NAVAL BATTLES OF THE WORLD.

History of Ancient Sea Fights. History of Modern Naval Battles. Pictorial History of Naval Architecture. Graphic descriptions of Naval Engagements on the Nile, Trafalgar, Lake Erie, Navarino, Sinope, Lissa, New Orleans, Fort Fisher, Mobile Bay, Alexandria, and many others. The Lives and Work of Doria, Drake, Howe, Nelson, Paul Jones, Perry, Farragut, and other Naval Heroes and Commanders. The same field, by Dr. SHIPPEN'S great ability and fitness as the author are conceded by all. A wonderful record of Patriotism and Valor, that will be read by old and young. Finely Illustrated. Clear Type. Good Paper and Binding. Sold only by subscription. AGENTS WANTED. Liberal commissions. Description and terms free. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philad'a, Pa. Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

1884.

Harper's Young People

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 Pages.

Suited to boys and girls of from six to sixteen years.

Vol. V. commences Nov. 6, 1883.

Harper's Young People is the best weekly for children in America.—Southwestern Christian Advocate.

All that the artist's skill can accomplish in the way of illustration has been done, and the best talent of the country has contributed to its text.—New England Journal of Education, Boston.

In its special field there is nothing that can be compared with it.—Hartford Evening Post.

TERMS:

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, per year, postage prepaid,.....$1 50

Single numbers Five Cents each.

Specimen copy sent on receipt of Three Cents.

The volumes of Harper's Young People for 1881, 1881 and 1883, handsomely bound in Illuminated Cloth, will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of $1 00 each. Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

WANTED. Agents for "Life and Times" o

Frederick Douglass,

written by himself. Outrivals "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in thrilling and romantic interest. Fully illustrated.

Extra terms to Southern Agents.

PARK PUBLISHING CO.,
Hartford, Conn,

oct 5-1t